

Corona del Mar

Parking Management Program – Public Workshop

Presented by Brian Canepa, Nelson\Nygaard

October 29, 2013

Project Purpose

- Better understand parking behavior in Corona del Mar through comprehensive data analysis
- Collaborate with the community to establish shared understanding of key parking issues
- Maximize existing parking resources
- Make it convenient for residents, visitors, and employees to park
- Develop a <u>cost-effective</u> and <u>actionable</u> parking management program

Meeting Agenda

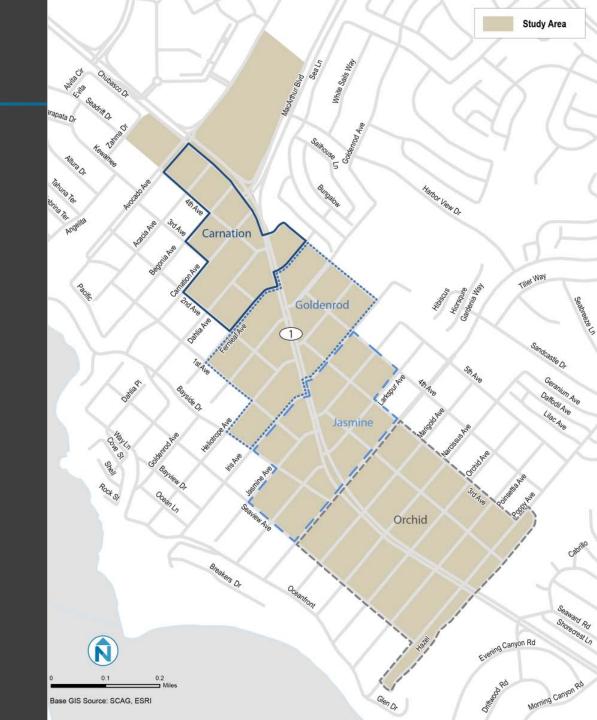
- Project introduction and overview
- Overview of existing conditions
- Review of parking management best practices
- Q&A
- Small group discussion



EXISTING CONDITIONS ANALYSIS

Study Zone

- Follows alignment of East Coast Highway from Zahama Drive south to Hazel Drive
- Divided into four distinct zones to facilitate analysis
- Also evaluated CDM Plaza

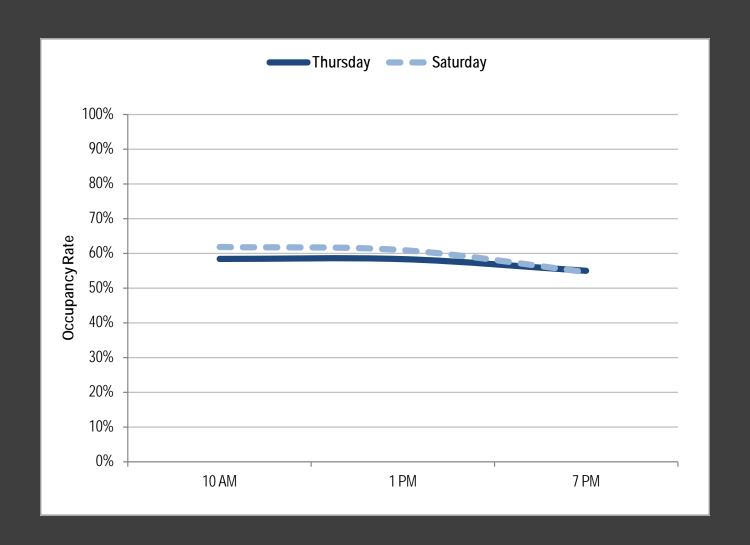


Parking Inventory

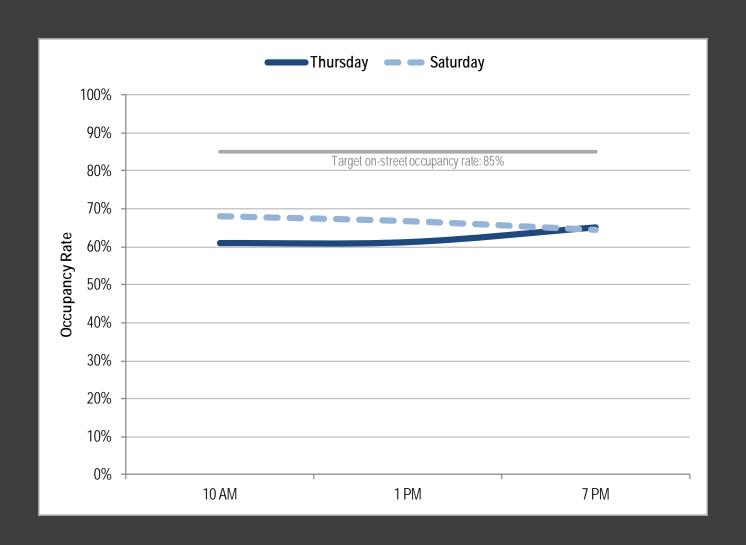
- On-street spaces = 49% of supply
- Off-street = 34% of supply
- CDM Plaza = 17% of supply
- 91% are unregulated and 98% are free

Location	Standard	Paid	1 Hour Limit	Total	% of Parking
On-Street	1,754	0	279	2,033	49%
	86%	0%	14%	100%	
Off-Street	1,347	85	0	1,432	34%
	94%	6%	0%	100%	
Corona del Mar Plaza	711	0	0	711	17%
	100%	0%	0%	100%	
Total	3,812	85	279	4,176	100%
	91%	2%	7%	100%	

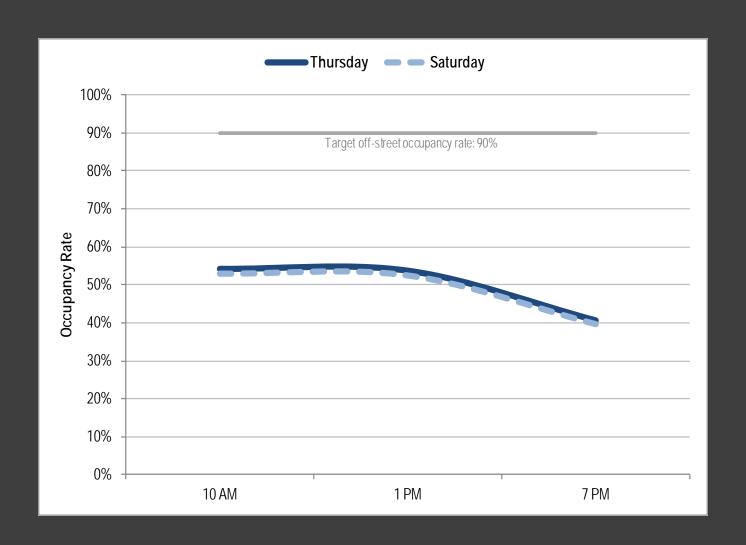
Parking Occupancy – Overall Study Area



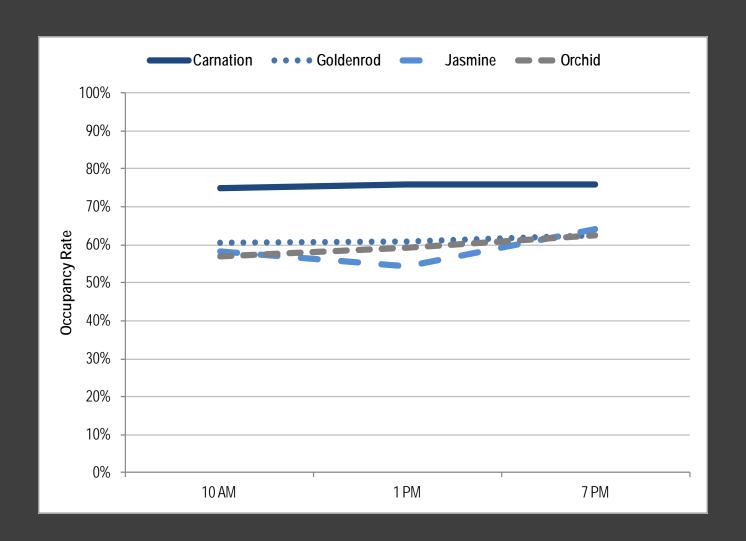
Parking Occupancy – On-street Parking



Parking Occupancy – Off-street Parking



Parking Occupancy – On-street by Zone, Thursday



Parking Occupancy – Saturday, 10 AM

- Peak-hour of demand –62% occupied
- Pockets of high demand, mostly at northern end and adjacent to Highway 1 and near beach
- Less than 30% of block faces had occupancies at or above 85%
- Only 17% of off-street lots were at or above 90%



Parking Occupancy – Saturday, 1 PM

- CDM Plaza 96% occupied
- Higher demand on blocks closest to beach



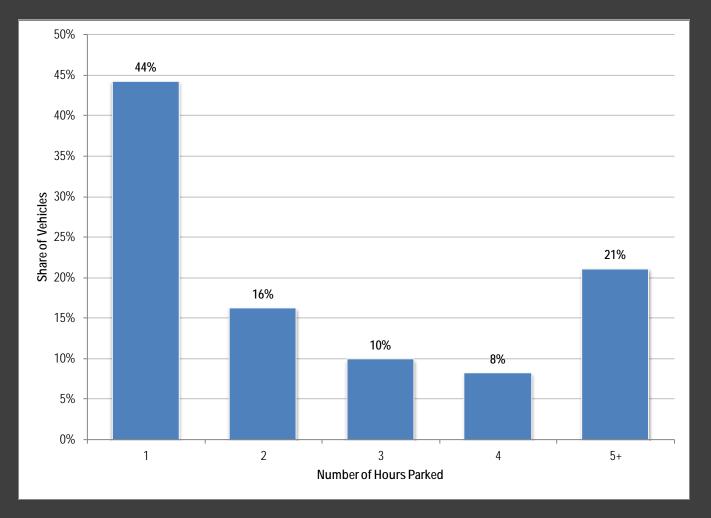
Parking Occupancy – Saturday, 7 PM

- High demand at north and south ends of study area
- Restaurant uses in high demand
 - Five Crowns
 - Side Door
 - The Crow Bar & Kitchen



Parking Duration

60% of vehicles park for less than 2 hours





ADDITIONAL PARKING ISSUES

Zoning Code

- Minimum parking requirements
- Limited flexibility for shared parking or changes in use
- Moratorium on in-lieu parking fee since 1989

Land Use	Minimum Requirement			
Retail Sales	1 per 250 sq. ft.			
Food Service	1 per 30—50 sq. ft. of net public area, including outdoor dining			
	areas, but excluding the first 25% or 1,000 sq. ft. of outdoor dining			
	area, whichever is less.			
Bars, Lounges, and Nightclubs	1 per each 4 persons based on allowed occupancy load			
Financial institution and related	1 per 250 sq. ft.			
service				
Offices—Business, Corporate,	1 per 250 sq. ft. net floor area (only applies to first 50,000 sq. feet			
General, Governmental (non-medical)	and then changes)			

How convenient is it to park in Corona del Mar?









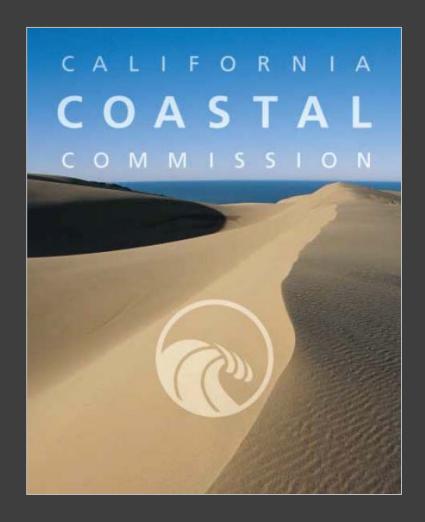






California Coastal Commission

- Coastal zone overlaps with portion of study area (south/west of East Coast Highway)
- Changes to policies or management may require approval from Coastal Commission
- Key CCC concerns:
 - Preservation of public access
 - No exclusive access to residents
 - Nuisance issues regulated by local municipality



Where can I park my bike? Is it secure?

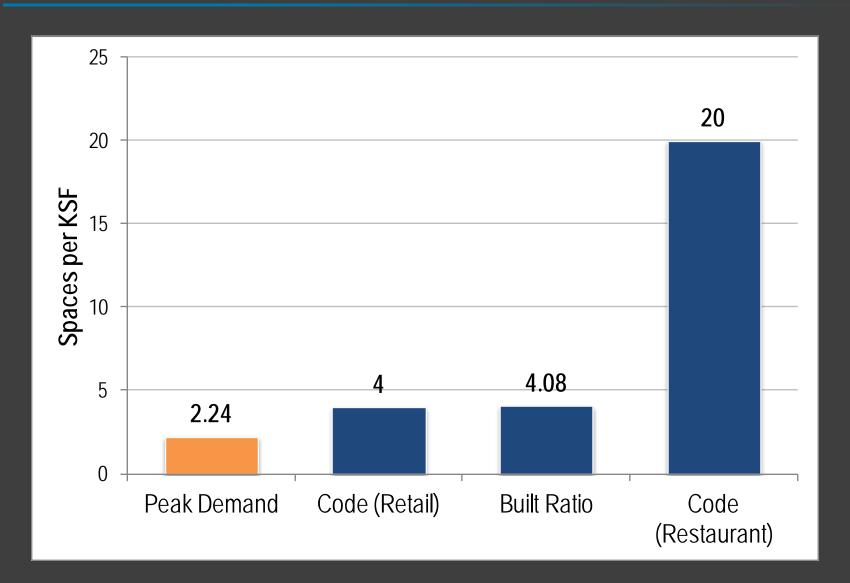






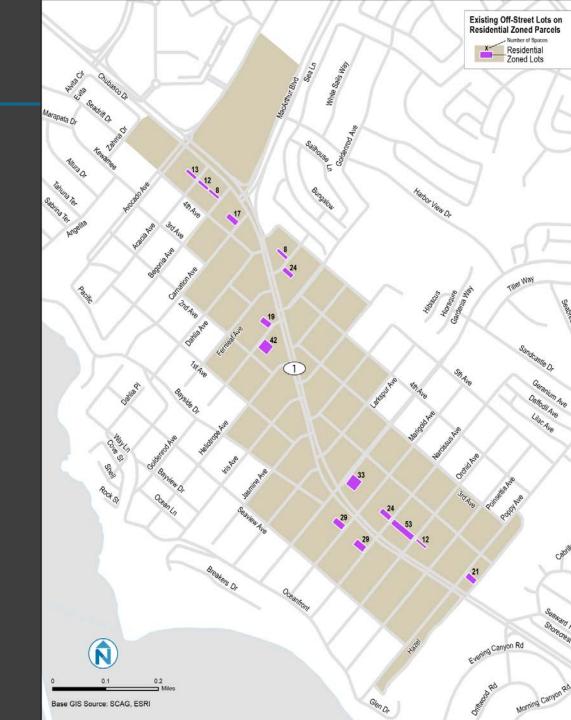
CURRENT + FUTURE DEMAND

Peak Demand vs. Code Requirements



Future Development

- Maximum buildable land =
 - ~ 63k SF
 - 143 peak-hour vehicles
- 15 existing lots zoned for residential use
 - Potential loss of344 parking spaces

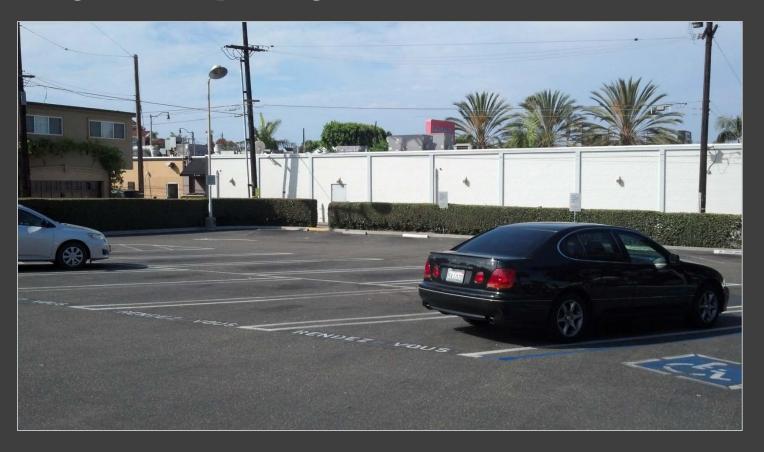




SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

- 3,400+ spaces, vast majority of which are free and unregulated
- Parking supply generally underutilized, even at peak hour
- "Pockets" of high demand exist

 City code does not encourage efficient use of supply through shared parking



 Paid public lots + reserved private lots + free on-street parking = Excessive cruising and neighborhood spillover



 Data strongly suggests there is not a parking supply shortage, but rather a need for enhanced management of existing supply



- Peak demand is far below code requirements and built ratio of parking
- Even with maximum development, and assumption of NO additional parking, parking is available in future conditions

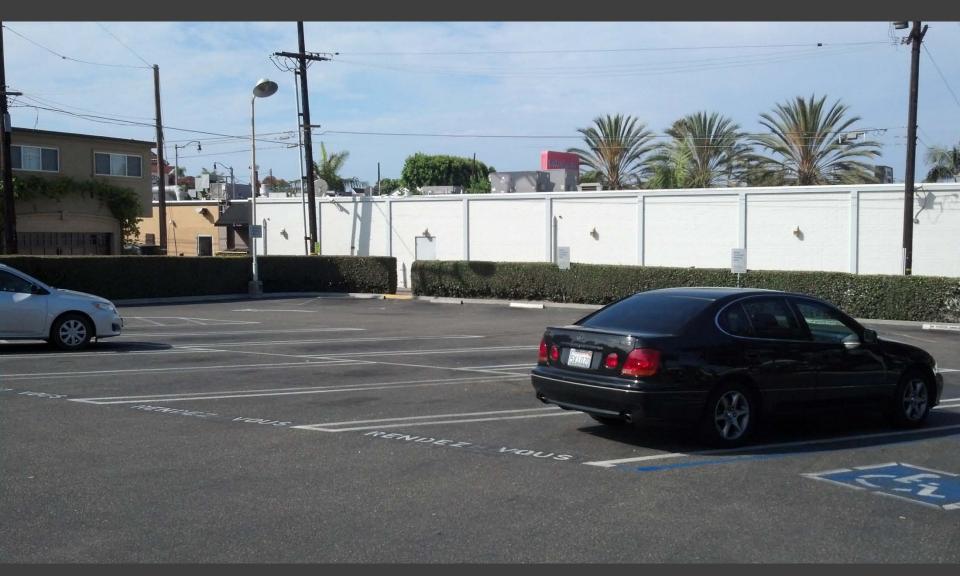






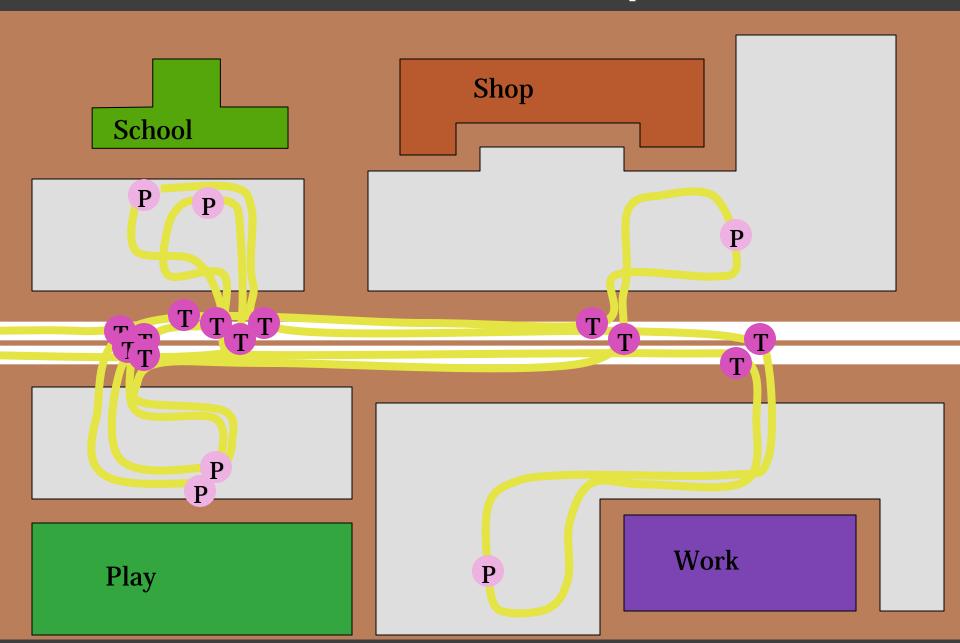
BEST PRACTICES

Is this the most efficient use of parking resources?

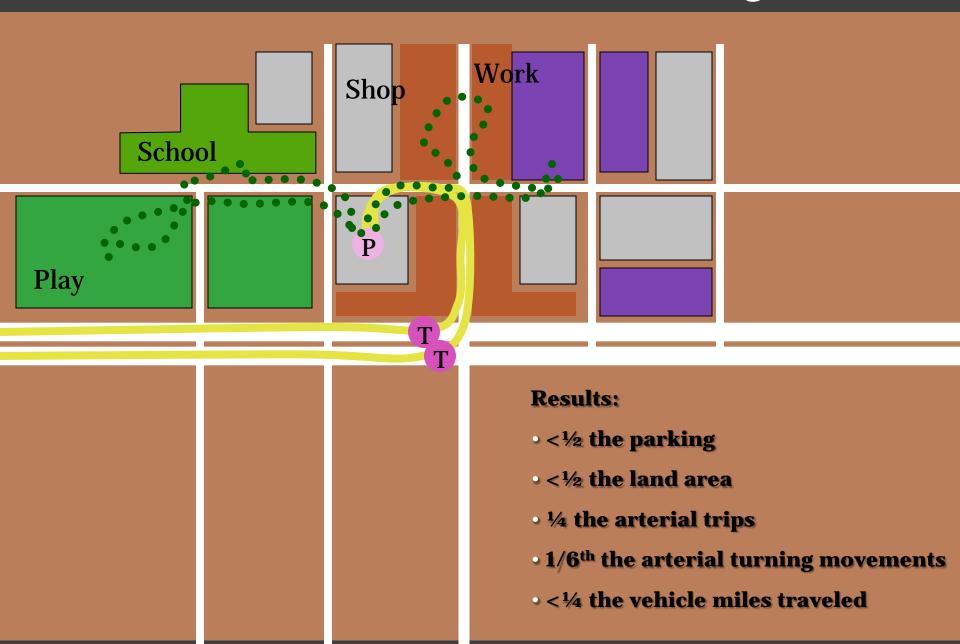




Conventional Development

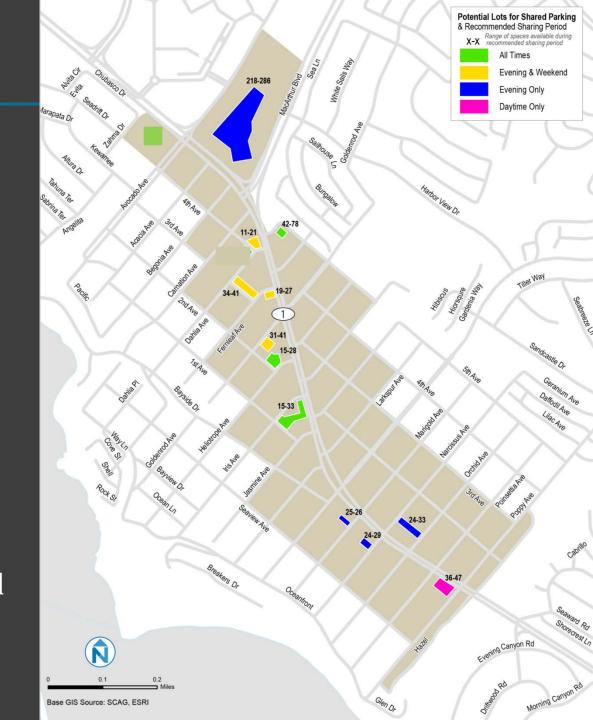


Best Practice: Shared Parking



Best Practice: Shared Parking

- ID potential lots via feasibility analysis
 - Size of lot
 - Current demand
 - Current use
 - Time of day
- 13 "feasible" lots
 - Minimum spacesavailable = **287**
 - Maximum spacesavailable = **616**
- Develop formal shared parking agreements with willing property owners



Minimum Parking Requirements



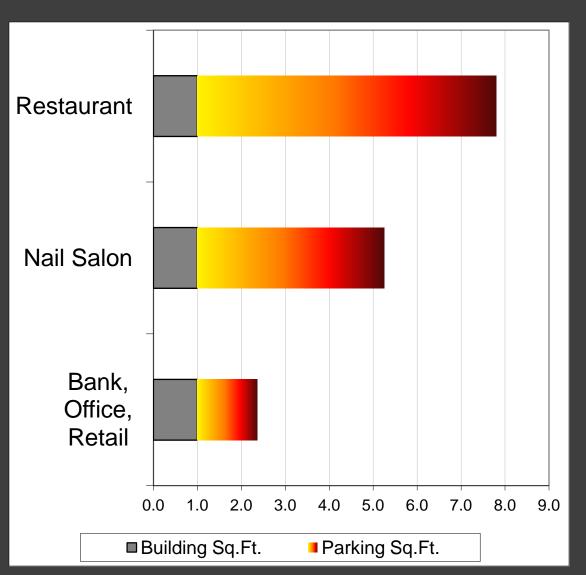
<u>Purpose</u>

- "To reduce traffic congestion"?
- In reality, minimum
 parking requirements
 prevent spill-over parking
 problems



Parking Consumes Large Amounts of Land

 If you require more than 3 spaces per 1,000 SF, you are requiring more parking than land use



Best Practice: Revise Parking Code

- "Blended" non-residential rate
- Lower non-residential parking rate → 2 per KSF
- Institute a parking in-lieu fee to increase flexibility and fund local improvements
 - Shared parking
 - New parking construction
 - Valet/shuttle services
 - Bike parking
 - Wayfinding
 - TDM programs

Best Practice: Revise Parking Code

- Shared parking as of right
- Exemptions for small add-ons
- Exemptions for small changes of use (< than 5k SF)
- Enhanced bicycle parking requirements





Where is the Parking Problem?

Streets = Free



Public Lots = \$1.50/hour Private Lots = Reserved



More off-street spaces cannot solve on-street parking shortages

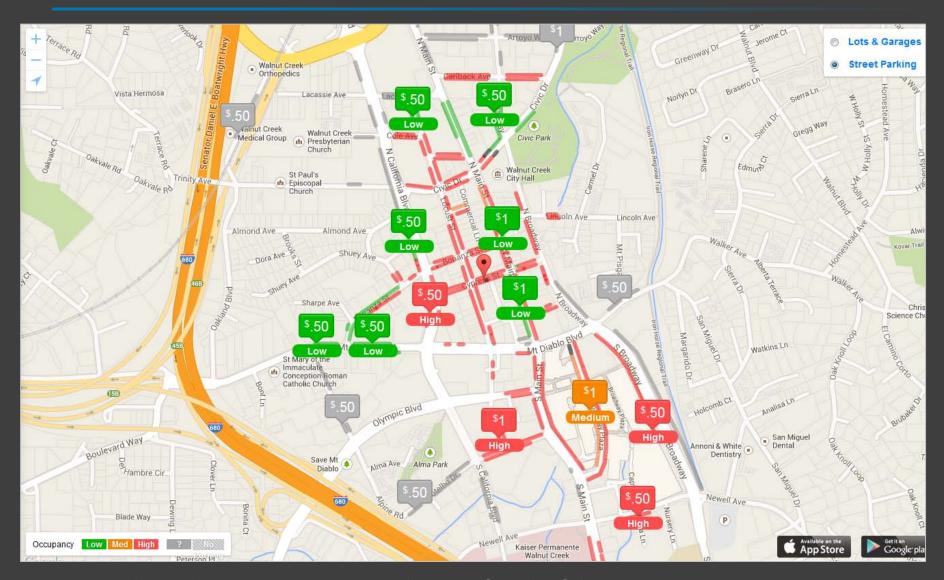


Best Practice: Manage Parking Supply with Pricing

- Price most popular on-street spaces
 - No time limits
 - "Pay to stay"
 - Stay longer -> pay higher rate
- Make less convenient off-street lots less expensive or free
- Alternative
 - Increase time limits on East Coast Highway
 - Won't prevent spillover, but may "capture" more parkers
 - Phasing possibility



Best Practice: Make it Convenient to Park



Best Practice: Make it Convenient to Park



Blackberry, iPhone and Android apps now available!

Parking will never be the same.









Best Practice: Make it Convenient to Park

















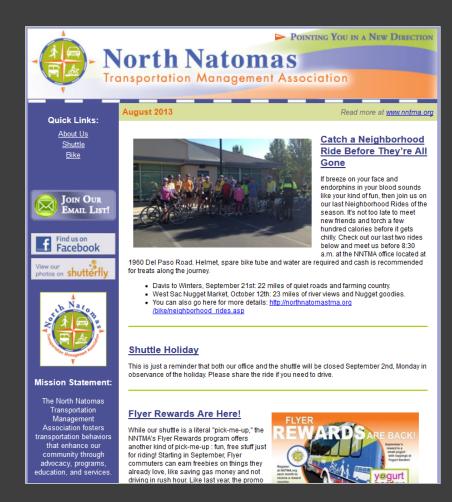
Best Practice: Manage Spillover with a Permit Program

- Offer a Residential Parking Permit program option
- Prioritize resident needs
- Allow short-term visitor parking
- Potential sale of limited spaces to non-residents



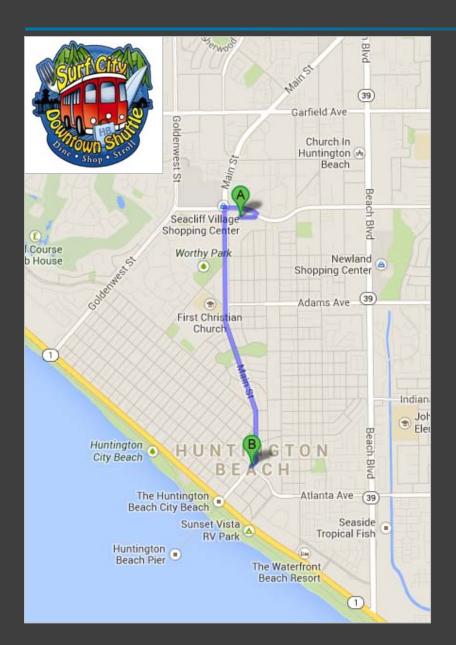
Best Practice: Reinvest Parking Revenue Locally

- Parking revenue should fund local improvements
 - Parking meter, RPP, in-lieu revenues
- Potential investments
 - Leasing of shared parking
 - New parking construction
 - Security / ambassadors
 - Street cleaning
 - Bicycle parking
- Create a Transportation Management Association (TMA)



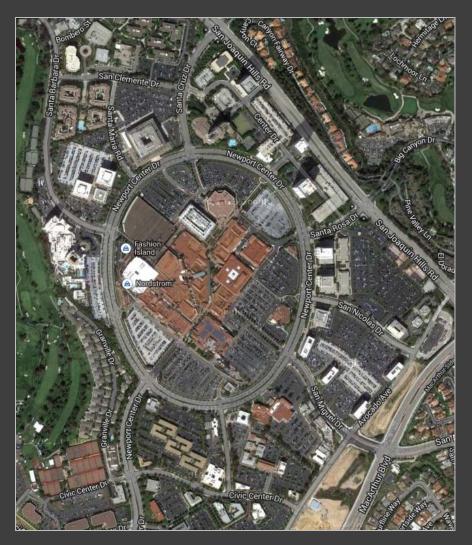
North Natomas TMA, Sacramento

Best Practice: Peak Period Remote Shuttles



- Downtown to Civic Center (1.7 miles)
- May 18th October 1st
- 10 AM 10 PM
- Weekends, Holidays, Surf City Nights
- 15,500 passengers since2010

Best Practice: Peak Period Remote Shuttles



Travers Realty Corporation Fashion Presbyterian Island Church Nordstrom @ Newport Sports
 ■ Harbor View Shopping Center Irvine Wyrick Yacht Club Sherman Library Grant View Park Corona Del Mar

Fashion Island (1.5 miles)

Best Practice: Restripe Existing Supply







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